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LLANTRISANT AND LLANTWIT

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FARDRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER

1946

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# INDEX.

	PAGE
Preface .....	2
Committees .....	4
Staff .....	5
General Statistics .....	6
Social Conditions .....	6
Housing and Other Conditions .....	6
Vital Statistics : Births, Deaths, etc. ....	7
Infantile Mortality .....	9
Maternal Deaths .....	9
Glamorgan Administrative County .....	10
Total Deaths—All Causes .....	11
Health Services : Laboratory Examinations .....	12
Ambulance Facilities .....	12
General Nursing : Nursing in the Home .....	12
District Nursing Association .....	13
Home Help and Domestic Help .....	13
Maternity and Child Welfare : Clinics .....	13
Summary of Health Visitor's Reports .....	13
Ultra-violet Ray Clinic .....	14
Scabies Clinic .....	14
Contraceptive Clinic .....	15
Grants of Milk and Foodstuffs .....	15
Other Services .....	15
Hospitalisation of Maternity Cases .....	15
RH Factory in Pregnancy .....	15
Sliding Scale of Income .....	16
Cases Treated at County Clinics .....	17
Maternity Admissions to Hospital .....	17
Children and Young Persons Act .....	17
Midwifery and Maternity Services .....	18
Hospitals .....	18
Prevention and Control over Infectious and other Diseases .....	19
Immunisation against Diphtheria .....	22
Outbreak of Enteric .....	21
Cancer .....	24
Tuberculosis .....	22
Venereal Diseases .....	21
Prevention of Blindness .....	26
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area : Water Supply .....	26
Examination of Water Samples .....	30
Sewage Effluent .....	31
Examination of Milk Samples .....	31
Summary of Sanitary Work carried out by the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council during the year ending 31st Dec., 1946	32
Vital Statistics for 1946 .....	44

**To the Chairman and Members of the Council.**

This is the first full post-war year and generally speaking it has been one of great difficulty from the social and national point of view in that there has been no apparent easing in the general conditions of the people in the matter of food, housing and clothing, and also there has been a steady and continuous all-round rise in prices. There has been much social discontent, but in spite of all this life and society carried on as well as might be expected.

These national conditions affect our own small area the same as anywhere else, but dealing strictly with this district the health conditions of the area were generally satisfactory as will be seen from the statistics shown later on, but there are, in my view, a few alarming states of ill-health which call for serious attention, and those are Tuberculosis and Cancer. In the field of infectious diseases some diseases were slightly more numerous in the number of cases notified, but Diphtheria continued to be a low figure. There were a few cases of Enteric disease, and there was an extremely small number of Measles notified, although it was raging in the surrounding areas. Measles, however, may attack this area later on. A more detailed list of infectious diseases will be found in later pages.

There have been various schemes in the area for the greater employment of the people, such as factories and building of houses.

The County Council Hospital at Church Village has not yet been taken over by that Council, but Talygarn Convalescent Home has now been taken over as a Rehabilitation Centre for disabled miners.

A new Matron was appointed to the Rhiwfelin Isolation Hospital.

The annual Publicity Campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation was carried out, by advertisements in the Press, posters in shop windows, in doctors' surgeries, and with the co-operation of the Managers in Cinemas, and by leaflets handed out throughout the area by members of the W.V.S.

A Clothing Exchange service has been started in various parts of the area through the auspices of the W.V.S.

During the year food gifts were made through the Canadian and American Red Cross, and were distributed throughout the area by the W.V.S., as also were the gifts of clothes.

Our thanks should go out to these people in Canada and America who have given to the people of this country and also to the members of the W.V.S. who have taken the trouble to distribute the gifts voluntarily.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my staff for the work they have done and also the W.V.S. for the willing help given when required.

I would also like to thank the County Authorities and the Head Teachers and Staffs of the Schools in the district for their kindness and co-operation whenever I have to attend their schools.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## COMMITTEES

### Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

*Chairman* - Councillor MRS. V. M. GRIFFITHS,

together with the whole of the Council comprising the following members :—W. Long, W. Moody-Jones, R. C. Kempster, F. E. Whereat, J. T. Harrison, F. Edwards, S. Richardson, J. W. Clayton, D. R. Chubb, J. W. Raines, L. Richards, T. W. Roderick, R. J. Llewellyn, D. S. Rowlands, S. H. Manley, A. G. Martin, and the following Co-opted Members : Mrs. H. J. Davies, Church Village; Miss R. Chick, Church Village; Mrs. N. Davies, Tynant; Mrs. J. Bolt, Talbot Green; Mrs. J. Carter, Edmundstown; Mrs. Walby, Tonyrefail; Mrs. Jenkins, Tonyrefail; Nurse Williams, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. H. Jones, Gilfach Goch.

### Hospital Committee :

*Chairman* - Councillor T. W. RODERICK

And all Members of the Council.

### Public Health Committee :

*Chairman* - Councillor S. RICHARDSON.

and all Members of the Council.

### Housing Committee :

*Chairman* - Councillor A. G. MARTIN.

and all Members of the Council, together with the following Co-opted Members : Miss Katie Williams, Llantrisant; Mrs. C. J. Rees, Beddau; Mrs. Row, Penrhiwfer; Mrs. Gillard, Coedely, Tonyrefail; Mrs. Rosser, Church Village; Mrs. Davies, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. Morgan, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. D. Edwards, Tonyrefail.



## **S T A F F**

### **Medical Officer of Health :**

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.),  
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S.).

### **Part-time Medical Officer for Ante-Natal Work :**

GRACE M. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.  
(Lond.), D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.

### **Part-time Medical Officer for Infant Welfare Work :**

E. LLOYD, M.B., B.CH.

### **Medical Officer of Contraceptive Clinic :**

SYBIL MORGAN, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

### **Sanitary Inspectors :**

MR. W. ROBERT W LLIAMS, Ty Gwyn, Penygawsi, Llantrisant  
(Sanitary and Meat Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute; Joint Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff  
Technical College).

MR. J. GRAHAM C. SHORT, 24, Hawthorn Road, Hawthorn,  
Pontypridd (Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary  
Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board;  
Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificates of Royal Sanitary  
Institute and Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of Public  
Health and Hygiene).

### **Health Visitors :**

MRS. A. M. JENKINS, 39, Mill Street, Tonyrefail (Certificate of  
Midwifery Board)

MRS. B. JAMES, Highcroft, Maesycloed, Pontypridd (State Registered  
Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School  
Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

MISS A. THOMAS, 6, School Street, Tonyrefail (State Registered  
Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School  
Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

MRS. P. CLARKE, 34, Llanover Road, Pontypridd (State Registered  
Nurse; State Certified Midwife; Health Visitors' and School  
Nurses' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute .

### **Clerical Staff :**

MRS. M. E. JONES

MRS. G. M. DAVID

### **Hospital Staff :**

*Matron* - Miss H. M. BAKER

1 Staff Nurse

4 Assistant Nurses

3 Probationer Nurses

Additional Nurses are employed if and when found necessary.

# Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District Council

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## Annual Report, 1946

### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District : 18,433 acres.

Population : 1931 Census, 15,908 ; 1945 (estimated) 23,610

Number of Inhabited Houses : 1931 Census, 5,551; 1945 (estimated) 5,822.

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers : 1931 Census, 5,976; 1945 (estimated) 6,300.

Rateable Value of District after de-rating, £115,535.

Sum produced by Penny Rate : £492.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

With regard to unemployment in the upper end of the area, throughout 1946, the number registered as unemployed appreciably declined and there were approximately 450 persons less on the register at the end than at the commencement of the year. The reduction was chiefly due to a large number of married women ceasing to register for work and workers being placed in factories in adjacent areas. The number registered as unemployed at the end of the year was 621; this number included 118 females. The unemployed register of males contained a high percentage of disabled persons.

In the area of the Pontyclun Employment Exchange the relative numbers of people unemployed were : 133 men, 10 boys, 276 women and 15 girls, as compared with 175 men, 4 boys, 108 women and 4 girls in 1945.

### HOUSING AND OTHER CONDITIONS.

The housing conditions still remain an acute problem both from the number of people who inhabit the same house and owing to disrepair of the houses. It is tragic and heart-breaking to hear the pathetic stories of people who want houses badly and are unable to get them.

It is, of course, much worse to see the conditions under which these people live, and it is much worse still to have to live under these conditions. Housing is a matter of profound concern to all Local Health Authorities, not only from the health point of view, but also from its social implications, and I feel, personally, that too much stress cannot be laid on adequate and decent housing for everyone.

A large factory (The Royal Sovereign Pencil Co.) was commenced to be built in Pontyclun during this year and various other small factories in other parts of the area. It is hoped that these will take up a deal of the unemployed in this area, especially in the young female line.

Many of our roads throughout the area are still not made up and they are in a very rough and dangerous condition, exactly as they were when the houses lining them were built. Transport in the form of public buses seems to be inadequate.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Live Births.

		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	236	....	242	.....	478
Illegitimate	.....	11	....	9	.....	20
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		247	....	251	....	498

There was a decrease of one in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 498 against 499 for 1945. This gives a birth rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births against 21.7 for 1945.

### Premature Infants. (Circ. 20/44 (Wales), 22nd March, 1944).

The following premature babies were notified during the year (*i.e.*, birth weight of 5½ lbs. or under):—

Number born at home	.....	.....	19	
Number born in Hospital	.....	.....	17—Total	..... 36

The Council have agreed to the services of Dr. A. G. Watkins, Cardiff, as a specialist consultant to attend any case of prematurity which the local practitioner may want to be seen. The services of Dr. Watkins can only be acquired through the Council's Medical Officer.

### Still Births.

		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	9	....	5	.....	14
Illegitimate	.....	2	....	—	.....	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		11		5	....	16

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 32, which is a decrease as compared with that of the previous year, the rate for 1945 being 42.

## Deaths.

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
	156	....	115	....	271
Number of deaths occurring in Institutions	48	....	24	....	72.

## General Death Rate.

This has decreased from the previous year, being 11.5 against 14.2. for 1945.

## Deaths of Infants Under One Year.

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.... 12	....	4	....	16
Illegitimate	.... 1	....	1	....	2
	<hr/> 13	....	<hr/> 5	....	<hr/> 18

## Death Rate of Infants under One Year.

The number of deaths of infants was 18. This gives a rate per 1,000 live births of 36. The Infant Death Rate for 1945 was 68.

## Relative Death Rates

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	33.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	100
All Infants per 1,000 live births	....	36.0

## Deaths from the Commoner Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	One
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	Nil

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DISEASE.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4wks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths from 1 m'n to 12 m'nths
Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Prematurity	6	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Cong. Heart Dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Myelocoele	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	7	1	—	—	8	1	5	3	1	10

### Tuberculosis Death Rate.

The deaths from this disease numbered 13 against 17 for 1945, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 48 per 1,000 deaths, against 52 for the previous year.

### Cancer.

The deaths from cancer numbered 46 against 44 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 169 per 1,000 deaths against 134 for the previous year.

### Respiratory Diseases.

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases for 1946 was 27 against 34 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 99 per 1,000 deaths against 104 for 1945.

### Maternal Mortality.

There was two maternal deaths during the year.

# GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1946.

DISTRICT	BIRTHS			DEATHS		Infantile Mortality	
	Esti- mated Popu- lation 1945	No. of Births	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Administrative County	710,160	13,799	19.4	8,591	12.1	624	45
Urban Districts	520,490	10,284	19.8	6,501	12.5	462	45
Rural Districts	189,670	3,515	18.5	2,090	11.0	162	46
England and Wales	—	—	19.1	—	11.5	—	43
<b>Urban District :</b>							
Aberdare	39,920	658	16.5	581	14.6	30	46
Barry	38,010	817	21.5	449	11.8	38	47
Bridgend	12,770	255	20.0	132	10.3	7	27
Caerphilly	32,240	759	23.5	401	12.4	34	46
Cowbridge	1,255	19	15.1	11	8.8	1	53
Gelligaer	35,980	794	22.1	422	11.7	43	54
Glyncorrwg	8,904	197	22.1	105	11.8	14	71
Llchwyr	25,510	395	15.5	284	11.1	17	43
Maesteg	22,660	500	22.1	255	11.3	25	50
Mountain Ash	31,880	635	19.9	388	12.2	32	50
Neath	30,940	591	19.1	395	12.8	26	44
Ogmore and Garw	23,310	455	19.5	275	11.8	15	33
Penarth	16,720	312	18.7	215	12.9	10	32
Pontypridd	38,730	778	20.1	502	13.0	41	53
Porthcawl	8,541	146	17.1	113	13.2	2	14
Port Talbot	40,000	770	19.3	477	11.9	33	43
Rhondda	113,120	2,203	19.4	1,496	13.2	94	43
<b>Rural Districts</b>							
Cardiff	35,770	619	17.3	367	10.3	26	42
Cowbridge	12,750	281	22.0	136	10.7	18	64
Gower	10,830	201	18.6	128	11.8	15	75
<b>Llantrisant</b>	23,610	498	21.1	271	11.5	18	36
Neath	40,090	741	18.5	448	11.2	35	47
Penybont	33,460	599	17.9	333	10.0	20	33
Pontardawe	33,160	576	17.4	407	12.3	30	52

## TOTAL DEATHS.

### Causes of Death According to Registrar-General's Report.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female</i>
All Causes .....	156	115
Whooping Cough .....	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	4	6
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	2	1
Syphilitic Diseases .....	—	—
Influenza .....	3	1
Measles .....	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis .....	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus, Uterus .....	3	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	10	3
Cancer of Breast .....	—	6
Cancer of all other sites .....	14	9
Diabetes .....	1	1
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions .....	12	1
Heart Disease .....	31	36
Other Diseases of Circulatory System .....	5	6
Bronchitis .....	4	5
Pneumonia .....	9	—
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	7	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .....	—	—
Diarrhoea under two years .....	1	—
Appendicitis .....	1	—
Other Digestive Diseases .....	1	2
Nephritis .....	4	1
Premature Birth .....	3	4
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases .....	4	1
Suicide .....	—	—
Road Traffic Accidents .....	3	1
Other Violent Causes .....	9	3
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis .....	—	1
All Other Causes .....	25	18



## HEALTH SERVICES.

### Laboratory Examinations.

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. These are :—

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical examinations in relation to the Fever Hospital and to the control of Infectious and Contagious diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—
  - 1. Milk.
  - 2. Drinking Water.
  - 3. Sewage.
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

### Ambulance Facilities.

The following ambulances are available for the purposes stated :—

**COUNCIL'S OWN AMBULANCE.**—Conveyance of cases of infectious disease to and from the Isolation Hospital, and to outside hospitals when necessary.

**PRIVATE AMBULANCE AND CAR.**—Used for the transport of infectious diseases when our own ambulance cannot be used, and also for the conveyance of maternity cases to and from Hospital.

**ST. JOHN'S AND OTHER AMBULANCE SERVICES**—These ambulances are employed for the transport of cases of illness, road and works casualties to Hospital or to the patients' home. Payment must be made for these services. Collieries, works and private individuals may subscribe regularly to the Priory and an ambulance can then be used without further charge. This ambulance is sometimes used by the Council to convey maternity cases to hospital. Certain collieries also have their own ambulance for dealing with cases of subscribers.

## GENERAL NURSING.

### Nursing in the Home.

There are six nurses in the district for home nursing—one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Llantwit Fardre, and two in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun combined areas.



## District Nursing Associations.

The Council have an agreement with four of these District Nursing Associations for the use of their nurse for treatment of minor ailments in children who attend the Infant Welfare Centres. A payment of 2s. 6d. is made to the Association for each visit made by their Nurse.

## Home and Domestic Help.

Under Circular 179/44 of the Ministry of Health dated 14th December, 1944, the Domestic Help appointed by the Council in 1945 continued her work and during 1946 attended seven cases, two cases of sickness and five maternity cases. Where the Domestic Help attended cases of sickness her services were retained for several weeks, instead of the usual two weeks.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are five clinic centres in the area. They are situated as follows: one each in Gilfach Goch, Tonyrefail, Beddau, Church Village and Talbot Green.

Both types of clinics were heavily attended as in previous years.

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORTS

### Attendances at clinics.

	Infants under 1		Children 1 to 5 Years		Aver- age per session	Expectant Mothers		Aver- age per Session
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits		First Visits	Total Visits	
Coedely	49	421	58	220	53.4	50	255	21.4
Tonyrefail	96	1,267	10	705	50.5	170	932	24.0
Gilfach Goch	82	840	6	514	67.7	52	210	17.5
Llan. Fardre	49	366	49	216	44.7	62	216	16.6
Talbot Green	129	431	80	243	52.0	83	268	20.6
Beddau	55	769	55	286	75.0	65	196	14.0
TOTALS	460	3,394	258	21,84	—	482	2,077	—

# HOME VISITS

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

	Children			Expectant Mothers	
	First Visits under 1 year	Total Visits	Total Visits to children 1-5 years	First Visits	Total Visits
<b>Nurse James</b>					
Beddau ....	74	305	595	23	87
Llantwit Fardre ....	62	250	561	12	69
<b>Mrs. Clarke</b>					
Coedely ....	42	112	291	16	46
Llantrisant ....	95	419	439	25	88
<b>Nurse Jenkins</b>					
Gilfach Goch .....	85	170	416	72	81
Tonyrefail ..	131	268	645	115	134
<b>Totals</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>505</b>

### Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.

The number of cases treated during the year at Tonyrefail and Beddau Clinics were as follows :

TONYREFAIL		BEDDAU	
*Infant Welfare Cases	332	Infant Welfare Cases	..... 250
Ante-Natal Cases	.....	Ante-Natal Cases	..... 7
Schoolchildren (over 5)	.....	Schoolchildren (over 5)	..... 7
Post-Natal	..... 1	Post-Natal	..... 4
Total Attendances	1,436	Total Attendances	.....1158

\*24 of these cases were from the Omere and Garw Urban District Council.

### Scabies Clinic.

#### CASES TREATED—

First Treatment	.....	53
Second Treatment	.....	.....

Cases School Age and under	.....	41
Adults	.....	12

**TOTAL TREATMENTS** ..... **53**

The Scabies Clinic was closed at the end of June owing to the First Aid Post being re-converted to its former use as a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

### Contraceptive Clinic.

New Patients	.....	.....	.....	10
Old Patients	.....	.....	.....	23
				—
		TOTAL	.....	33
				—

### Grants of Milk and Foodstuffs

The grants of milk and other foods to infants, ante-natal mothers and nursing mothers, are on the same basis as during the previous year.

The Local Food Office makes use of our Infant Welfare Clinics for the distribution of their commodities, orange juice, and cod liver oil, National Dried Milk and several kinds of vitamin tablets. I am informed that the response in taking up the Ministry of Food vitamin products is very disappointing.

### Other Services.

Women attending ante-natal clinics and nursing mothers can also have dental treatment and the Council has agreed to their treatment for this purpose on the "Sliding Scale" of income, of which more is mentioned in the next paragraph. Although the opportunities are now so greatly increased for this important treatment, it is disappointing that so many mothers fail to keep repeated appointments made for them.

### Hospital Treatment for Maternity Cases.

The Council initially undertakes financial responsibility and repayment is made to the Council by mothers according to their ability to pay, *i.e.*, on a sliding scale of income. The Council continues to take the same responsibility for mothers who do not attend the Council's ante-natal clinics, but whose admission to hospital is one of extreme urgency, a condition in the latter case being that the permission of the Council's Medical Officer of Health be obtained. The scale of income governing this arrangement is given on the next page.

### Rh Factor in Pregnancy.

All expectant mothers now get blood tests taken for the Rh Factor. Sometimes these tests have to be repeated to the end of pregnancy. Occasionally husbands also get their blood tested.

### Treatment Clinics.

Arrangements are in force with the Glamorgan County Council whereby children suffering from certain ailments are treated at the County Council's clinics. At present the following treatment clinics are open to children : dental, ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat and Orthopaedic.

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Sliding Scale of Income applying to maintenance of patients in Hospital, Orthopaedic and other Treatment Cases (excluding war bonus).

Proportion of Fees Payable per week Patient maintained.

No. of Children	Nil	5/3 $\frac{1}{6}$	10/6 $\frac{1}{3}$	15/9 $\frac{2}{3}$	21/- $\frac{1}{2}$	26/3 $\frac{5}{6}$	31/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	36/9 $\frac{7}{3}$	42/- Whole
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Weekly Income after Deducting Rent.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
1	3	0	0	3	5	3	3	10	6	3	15	9	4	1	0	4	6	3	4	11	6	4	16	9	5	2	0
2	3	10	0	3	15	3	+	0	6	+	5	9	4	11	0	4	16	3	5	1	6	5	6	9	5	12	0
3	4	0	0	4	5	3	+	10	6	+	15	9	5	1	0	5	6	3	5	11	6	5	16	9	6	2	0
4	4	10	0	4	15	3	5	0	6	5	5	9	5	11	0	5	16	3	6	1	6	6	6	9	6	12	0
5	5	0	0	5	5	3	5	10	6	5	15	9	6	1	0	6	6	3	6	11	6	6	16	9	7	2	0
6	5	10	0	5	15	3	6	0	6	6	5	9	6	11	0	6	16	3	7	1	6	7	6	9	7	12	0

Adopted by the Council on the 19th June, 1944.

## Number of Cases Attending Treatment Clinics of the Glamorgan County Council.

### (a) CHILDREN UNDER FIVE :

(1) Orthopaedic	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
(2) Dental	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
(3) Ear, Nose and Throat	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
(4) Ophthalmic	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

### (b) EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS :

*Dental	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
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*\*A big increase is noticeable here.*

During the year four children received operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, and three pairs of spectacles were supplied to children.

### Hospital Maternity Cases.

Number of Women admitted to Llwynypia Hospital (Generally urgent cases or those needing observation)	.....	.....	.....	63
Number of Women admitted to Glyncornel Annex	.....	.....	.....	6
Number of Women admitted to Central Homes, Pontypridd	.....	.....	.....	69
Number of Women admitted to Glossop Terrace, Cardiff	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	<hr/> 139 <hr/>

### Children and Young Persons' Act.

Number of Persons on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Children on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Children who Died	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Children who removed during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Proceedings taken during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Persons on the Register at the end of the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of Children on the Register at the end of the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

The Act was advertised in the local Press as in former years.

# MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

*Consulting Obstetrician :*

Professor GILBERT I. STRACHAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The services of Professor Strachan are available to any prospective mother attending any of the Council's ante-natal clinics, and who presents any complication requiring specialised treatment during labour at her home.

This service may be arranged only through the Medical Officer of Health. Provision is also made for consultations with Dr. Strachan for women attending the ante-natal clinics and showing signs of special difficulty, and for cases of Puerperal Fever.

## **County Midwifery Service.**

There are seven County Midwives in our area; one in Beddau, one in Llantwit Fardre, two in Giffach Goch and three in the Tonyrefail and Coedely area. The two so-called "Iron Ore" or District Nurses employed by the Iron-ore workers attend in the Llantrisant and Pontyclun areas.

## **Hospitals.**

There has been no change in the general and special hospital accommodation available for the inhabitants of the district except that some general cases have been treated at the Whitechurch Hospital under the E.M.S. Scheme and at Glyncofel which has been opened as a Maternity Annex to Llwynypia Hospital.

Hospitals are an essential part of modern life and hospitals are needed where everyone can be sure of immediate access without fear or refusal or delay on economic grounds or lack of accommodation.

The R.A.F. Hospital at Church Village has not yet been taken over by the County Council.

## **General Hospitals.**

Broadly speaking this area is served by :—

- (1) Llwynypia Hospital.
- (2) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
- (3) Central Homes. Pontypridd.
- (4) To a slight extent by the Whitechurch E.M.S. Hospital, Pontypridd and District Cottage Hospital and Porth Cottage Hospital.



It is still rather difficult except in the most acute or urgent cases for a patient to be admitted as an In-patient and even as an Out-patient to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and there is a great need for more accommodation in general hospitals. This also applies to Tuberculosis Hospitals and the trouble lies partly in staffing difficulties.

There should be a greater number of maternity beds available together with post-natal beds.

So far as I can see the trend has been for a long time for expectant mothers to desire their confinement in hospital. There has been a great change in this attitude since the years preceding the war.

### **Special Hospitals : Tuberculosis.**

These hospitals and sanatoria are under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Association also complains of the lack of beds, difficulty of staffing, etc., troubles which appear common throughout the country, but have become acute since the war.

### **Fever Hospital.**

I must again emphasise the tremendous difficulty in the working of my fever hospital without "cubicle" beds, and of the great difficulty I have had through staffing troubles.

### **Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases.**

The number of cases notified during the year was much smaller than during the previous year, being 177 compared with 413 for 1945. There was an amazing decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified this year and an increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

### **Sonne Dysentery.**

One case of Sonne Dysentery was notified from the Llantwit Fardre area.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There were 54 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 16 from the Tonyrefail district, 13 from Gilfach Goch, 10 from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area and 15 from the Llantwit Fardre area.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were 13 cases notified. Of these four came from the Tonyrefail area, four from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area, four from Gilfach Goch and one from Llantwit Fardre. Of these cases two only proved to be true diphtheria. There was a decrease of five in the number of cases notified as compared with 1945.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents should always consult a doctor whenever a child complains of a sore throat, or indeed, whenever a child is unwell, such as "off its food" and does not want to play. DELAY IN DIPHTHERIA MAY BE FATAL.

### **Erysipelas.**

Four cases of erysipelas were notified; two from Tonyrefail, one from Gilfach Goch and one from Llantwit Fardre area.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Six cases were notified during the year; two from Tonyrefail, one from Gilfach Goch, two from the Town Ward and one from Llantwit Fardre.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

There were two cases notified; one from Tonyrefail and one from the Town Ward. Both were admitted to Llandough Hospital for treatment.

### **Pneumonia.**

There were five cases of pneumonia notified; one from Tonyrefail, two from Gilfach Goch, and two from the Town Ward. All were nursed at home.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There were 39 cases of whooping cough notified; one from Tonyrefail, 24 from Gilfach Goch, ten from the Town Ward and four from Llantwit Fardre.

### **Measles.**

There were only five cases of measles notified; three from Gilfach Goch and two from the Town Ward.

### **Typhoid and Paratyphoid.**

Two cases of para-typhoid occurred in the Llantwit Fardre area. There were also two cases of Typhoid notified in this same area. These two typhoid cases turned out to be not true cases.

### **Poliomyelitis.**

One case of poliomyelitis was notified and occurred in the Gilfach Goch area. It was admitted to Cardiff City Isolation Hospital for treatment.



## Vincent's Angina.

Two cases were notified; one from the Tonyrefail Ward and one from the Town Ward.

## Enteric Outbreak.

During the summer this year when the Aberystwyth epidemic of Typhoid occurred we had a number of cases notified as typhoid all of which were investigated; some were removed to hospital as they were very suspicious on account of the symptoms. Only two cases turned out positive after hospital investigation and these proved to be paratyphoid. Both were in due time discharged.

## Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Various parts of the county, one might almost say the whole of the country, have been swept for a period during this year and last year by waves of epidemic diarrhoea. The Llantrisant area was no exception. The disease attacked both young and old but on the whole was not very severe and did not last very long. Investigations were carried out both by myself and the Sanitary Inspectors, and numbers of tests were done at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff. I myself took down many specimens as requested by the Laboratory Doctors so that no delay should occur by posting. The Laboratory doctors came to see me here to interview the local General Practitioners. They not only carried out all known tests themselves, but they sent up specimens to the Ministry's Central Laboratory in London and all tests proved negative to any known diseases.

I am unable now to pin down the cause or the nature of this epidemic any more than I was at the beginning.

## Venereal Diseases (*Ministry of Health Circ. 42/45*)

During the year the following number of cases were found to be affected with syphilis:—

### TONYREFAIL WARD

- |    |                |           |     |   |                                                                     |
|----|----------------|-----------|-----|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1— | Result of Test | —Positive | +++ | — | receiving treatment.                                                |
| 1— | do.            | —Positive | +++ | — | Congenital.                                                         |
| 1— | do.            | —Positive | ++  | — | .....sent to Central Homes, Pontypridd, for treatment.              |
| 1— | do.            | —Positive | ??? | — | Sent to Central Homes, Pontypridd, for investigation and treatment. |

GILFACH GOCH WARD.

Two cases found to be Positive and both were sent to Central Homes, for treatment.

TOWN WARD.

Nil.

LLANTWIT FARDRE WARD.

Nil.

### ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A continuous campaign for Diphtheria Immunisation has been waged throughout the area during the year under review, both in Schools and Infant Welfare Centres.

Number of children <i>under</i> 5 who received 1st Injection of A.P.T.	406
Number of children <i>under</i> 5 who received 2nd Injection of A.P.T. and thus completed the course	373
Number of children <i>over</i> 5 who received 1st Injection of A.P.T.	26
Number of children <i>over</i> 5 who received 2nd Injection of A.P.T., and thus completed the course	8
Number of children <i>under</i> 5 who received 1st Injection of T.A.F.	2
Number of children <i>under</i> 5 who received 2nd Injection of T.A.F.	2
Number of children <i>under</i> 5 who received 3rd Injection of T.A.F. and thus completed the course	1
Number of children <i>over</i> 5 who received 1st Injection of T.A.F.	71
Number of children <i>over</i> 5 who received 2nd Injection of T.A.F.	60
Number of children <i>over</i> 5 who received 3rd Injection of T.A.F. and thus completed the course	60
Number of children Schick Tested and found Schick Negative....	53
Number of children Schick Tested and found Schick Positive ....	24
Number of children who received a Re-inforcing Dose as advocated by the Ministry of Health	186
Total number of Injections given (including Schick Tests)	1,272

### Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified during the year shows an increase, being 43 against 30 for 1945. They were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Pulmonary	11	24
Non-pulmonary	6	2
	17	26

The deaths numbered 13 against 17 for 1945, four males and eight females died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one male from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. All cases had been previously notified.

Out of the above number of cases notified for the year, 18 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of the incidence of tuberculosis are :—

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an “open” case;
- (b) Deficient housing, which is closely allied to (a) and
- (c) Diet, which is closely related to wage-earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and also to the habits of the people.

Another matter of importance linked with (a) above, is that a “hopeless” case may either be refused admission to a sanatorium or sent home to die. In the present state of housing and lack of proper precautions by relatives generally, such cases must be a continuous source of danger.

Linked with this is “after care”, and this means not only the care of a patient discharged from hospital or sanatorium, but of all the family contacts as well. I feel that much more could be done in this respect.

Furthermore, the question of diet is of importance in a general way; how the housewife can best use the money at her disposal; the extending use of tinned foods (when available) with the consequent loss of fresh foods and good solid dinners. All this is complicated tenfold by post-war conditions and restrictions.

In addition, it seems impossible to get a full quota of patients into hospital through lack of nurses and domestic staff in sanatoria.

### **Tuberculosis Visits.**

	<i>1st Visits</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch .....	5	3	8
Llantwit Fardre and Beddau .....	11	41	52
Llantrisant and Pontyclun .....	16	64	80

## Incidence of Tuberculosis in each Ward.

			<i>Pulmonary T.B.</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary T.B.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tonyrefail	.....	.....	9	2	11
Gilfach Goch	.....	.....	7	1	8
Town Ward	.....	.....	17	5	22
Llantwit Fardre Parish	.....	.....	2	-	2
			—	—	—
			35	8	43
			—	—	—

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Under 1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	14	—	—	—	4	—	—
25—35	6	6	1	1	2	3	—	—
35—45	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	11	24	6	2	4	8	1	—

It is a matter of keen disappointment that the number should continue to be high.

### Cancer.

Deaths from cancer were 46 compared with 44 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar-General were :—

<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
Stomach	.....	10	Stomach	.....	3
Oesophagus	.....	3	Breast	.....	6
All other sites	.....	14	Uterus	.....	1
		—	All other sites	.....	9
		27			—
		—			19
					—

The Regional basis of diagnosis and treatment is now in the process of being set up.

**NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**  
(Other Than Tuberculosis) In Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10- 15 Yrs.	15- 25 Yrs.	25- 35 Yrs.	35- 45 Yrs.	45- 55 Yrs.	55 Yrs. and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever .....	—	17	23	9	5	—	—	—	—	54
Diphtheria .....	—	4	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	13
Measles .....	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough .....	7	20	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Small Pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Para-typhoid	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS .....	13	44	41	14	12	2	—	3	6	135

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
(Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	No. Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever .....	54	38	—
Diphtheria .....	13	13	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	2	—
Pneumonia .....	5	—	—
Erysipelas .....	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	6	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	1	1	—
Sonne Dysentery .....	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	39	1	1
Measles .....	5	—	—
Vincent's Angina .....	1	—	—
Typhoid .....	2	2	—
Para-typhoid .....	2	2	—
TOTALS .....	135	60	1

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I have been given the following information by the Surveyor to the Council :—

#### **Taf Fechan Supply.**

The Parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the Parish of Llantrisant, viz., Llantrisant town, Beddau, Penycoedcae, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Croesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source and in addition to the districts normally supplied the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own water is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is taken, also at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining in order to counteract the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted on all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin-lined lead or iron, have now been replaced by copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by plumbo-solvent action of the water.

Periodical bacteriological analysis of the water is made and the results are found to be very satisfactory.

#### **Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board Supply.**

The districts of Trebanog, Edmundstown and Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying the storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found



necessary, therefore, to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption has been approximately 50,000 gallons per day above the normal.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source, also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, all services are either copper, tin-lined iron or very few tin-lined lead.

### **Llanilid Supply.**

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses of the water are made and the results are found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source; major parts of Tŷnyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long dry spells the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from the Taf Fechan supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All services pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

### **Maendy Supply**

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is eliminated by the installation of service pipes as described above. The water is chlorinated but not filtered.

### **Tydu Supply.**

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is ten. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses show that the quality of water is good.

The water is fairly hard in nature so there is no risk of contamination by plumbo-solvent action.

## Cross Inn Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and augmented during long periods of dry weather by the 'Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses. The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analyses show that the quality is satisfactory.

## Fair View (Gilfach Goch) Supply.

This supply is obtained from springs and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

## Number of Houses Supplied with Water.

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 5,822.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 20. Of this number eight abut highways in which mains are laid and their owners have not taken advantage of the supply available. The remaining dwelling houses are considerable distances away from any existing supply.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 73, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without piped supply is approximately 1.08 per cent. of the total number in the district, including isolated farms.

The estimated present population of the district is 23,610 and it is estimated that 98.4 per cent. of the population is supplied by water direct from mains.

## Undertakings :—

1. New Houses completed	(a) Private Enterprise	16 Traditional Brick
	(b) Council	8 Traditional Brick 50 Pre-fabs( <i>Arcon</i> )
Under Construction	(a) Private Enterprise	10 Traditional Bricks
	(b) Council	100 B.I.S.F. 16 Swedish Timber 70 Traditional Brick 50 Pre-fabs (Alum'm

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320

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## 2. Extensions to Water Mains.

For Hendreforgan Housing Site.

„ Gilfach Road	„	„ Tonyrefail.
„ Caeau Fardre	„	„ Church Village.
„ School Street	„	„ Tonyrefail.
„ Tytwarch	„	„ Beddau.
„ Fanhaulog	„	„ Talbot Green.

## 3. Extensions to Sewers.

For Miskin Road Housing Site, Pontyclun.

„ Fanhaulog	„	„ Talbot Green.
„ School Street	„	„ Tonyrefail.
„ Caeau Fardre	„	„ Church Village.
„ Trebanog	„	„ Tonyrefail
„ Tytwarch	„	„ Beddau.

## 4. The following Factories opened in the Area :—

Messrs. Nova Oil & Solvent Co., Old Foundry, Llantwit Fardre—  
for the recovery of oils and the washing of rags for industrial  
purposes.

Plastoys, Imperial Hotel, Coedely, for the manufacture of toys.

Planet Glove Factory, Model Lodging House, Llantrisant—for the  
manufacture of gloves.

Precast Concrete Works, Newtown, Llantwit Fardre—for the  
manufacture of precast concrete blocks and kerbs, paving  
slabs, etc.

Factory No. 1 of the Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., and work has  
begun on Factory No. 2.

Food Depots at Loftus Terrace, Pontyclun, taken over by the South  
Wales and Monmouthshire Industrial Estates, Ltd., for the  
Permutit Co., Ltd., London. This firm is engaged in the  
manufacture of Ion Exchange Chemicals. It is claimed that  
the process is new and may revolutionise existing methods in  
many industries, ranging from sugar refinery, distilling of  
liquors, petroleum refinery, vitamin production, radium,  
pectins, etc.

## 5. Extensions of Water Supply.

New extensions of water supplies were made from the public  
mains to :—

One House,

Three Farms, and

The six Factories mentioned above.

## EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES.

I receive periodical reports from the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board as to the bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water at the source, both raw and filtered. For the most part these are satisfactory.

The following special reports on the bacteriological and chemical examinations of water were obtained :—

### Bacteriological.

- Tap, Cross Inn : Satisfactory, 14/1/46.  
Tap, Llantrisant : Satisfactory, 14/1/46.  
Castellmwnws Cottages, Llanharry : Satisfactory, 5/3/46.  
Tap, 14, Maesteg Crescent, Ponteg : Satisfactory, 3/3/46.  
Tap, Rhiwfeiliu Isolation Hospital : Satisfactory, 1/4/46.  
Tap, 3, Wingfield Avenue, Beddau : Satisfactory, 1/4/46.  
Spring flowing into open Tub, Maesyderi : Fairly satisfactory, 21/6/46.  
Tap, 1, Brynteg, Gilfach Goch : Satisfactory, 28/6/46.  
Tap, 27, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Contaminated, 24/7/46.  
Storage Tank, Penrhiwfer : Contaminated, 3/8/46.  
Household Tap, Cross Inn : Satisfactory, 3/8/46.  
Tap, Canteen, Nipa Lab., Treforest Trading Estate : Satisfactory, 27/8/46.  
Storage Tank, Private Supply, Greenmeadow : Doubtful bact. purity, 24/8/46.  
Tap, 8, Lewis Street, Pontyclun : Satisfactory, 30/9/46.  
Tap, 8, Castellmwnws Cottages, Fairly Satisfactory, 30/9/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Moderate bact. purity, 11/10/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Fairly Satisfactory, 16/10/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Fairly Satisfactory, 18/10/46.  
Tap, Gwernlyen Farm, Coedely : Fairly Satisfactory, 11/11/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Satisfactory, 7/12/46.

### Chemical.

- Tap, Brook Cottages, Cross Inn : 15/1/46.  
Tap, Llantrisant : Satisfactory, 15/1/46.  
Tap, Brook Cottages, Cross Inn : 7/2/46.  
Spring, Maesyderi : Fairly Satisfactory, 20/6/46.  
Tap, 1, Brynteg, Gilfach Goch : Satisfactory, 1/7/46.  
Tap, 27, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Satisfactory, 24/7/46.  
Tap, Glen View, Cross Inn : No evidence of recent organic contamination, 3/8/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Moderate organic purity, 14/10/46.  
Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : Doubtful organic purity, 21/10/46.

Tap, Gwernlycu Farm, Coedely : No evidence of any animal contamination, 11/11/46.

Tap, 25, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer : No evidence of any organic contamination, 7/12/46.

In unsatisfactory or doubtful cases, the Sanitary Inspectors investigate. The Surveyor is also notified and steps are taken to remedy all known defects.

### Sewage Effluents.

The total number of samples examined at the County Laboratory Cardiff, showed :—

	<i>Miskin</i>	<i>Rhiwsaeson</i>	<i>Duffryn Isaf</i>	<i>Total</i>
Efficient Purification .....	4	3	—	7
Fairly efficient purification	1	1	2	4
Inefficient purification .....	1	—	3	4
TOTALS .....	6	4	5	15

Steps were taken to remedy the inefficiencies.

The most frequent cause of the inefficiency of purification of the sewage was the water-logging of the filter beds.

### Sewage Disposal Areas.

These were the same as for previous years.

## EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES EXAMINED AT LABORATORY.

(*Samples taken by Local Sanitary Inspectors*).

*Type of Milk.*

	T.T.	Accredited	Pasteurised	Ordinary or Ungraded	Total
Satisfactory .....	—	—	10	23	33
Fairly satisfactory	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory .....	—	1	5	10	16
TOTAL .....	—	1	15	33	49

*Samples taken by Outside Authorities.*

	T.T. Accredited.		Pasteurised	Ordinary or Ungraded	Total
*Satisfactory .....	—	—	—	—	—
Fairly Satisfactory .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory .....	1	3	—	—	4
<hr/>					
TOTAL .....	1	3	—	—	4
<hr/>					

\*N.B.—Reports on samples that are Satisfactory are not sent to me. Only Unsatisfactory results are sent. Suitable steps are taken to investigate the trouble.

**Sampling of Milk for Tubercle Baccilli.**

The number of samples taken for examination for tubercle baccilli was 22. Results were as follows :—

Negative	...	21	Positive	....	1
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**Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for Tonyrcfail and Giltach Goch Wards.**

*Record of Inspections*

Complaints received (including those arising from Housing Survey) .....	725
Housing—First Visits .....	201
Re-visits.....	247
Tents and Vans .....	10
Farms and Daries .....	230
Shops and Warehouses .....	49
Food Preparing Premises .....	4
Factories .....	9
Bakeries .....	2
Rodent Infestation .....	97
Vermín Infestation.....	6
Infectious Diseases .....	109
Drainage, etc. ....	41
Water Supply .....	17
Refuse Disposal .....	69
Cinemas, Clubs, etc. ....	4
Miscellaneous .....	298

### Notices Served under Public Health Act.

Preliminary	.....	147
Statutory	.....	29
	TOTAL	176

### Notices Complied with during Year.

Preliminary	.....	54
Statutory	.....	15
	TOTAL	69

Of the above 23 were partly complied with at the end of the year.

### Notices Served under Housing Act (Housing Survey).

Preliminary Notifications to owner of existence of defects	.....	112
Formal Notice (Under Sections 11 and 12 of Housing Act, 1936)		6

### Notices Served under Section 13 (1) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Complied with	.....	1
Partly complied with	.....	1

### Number and Nature of House Repairs and other works completed and Nuisances Abated during the year 1946.

House roofs, chimneys, shootings, etc., repaired.....	35
Dampness in walls of rooms rectified	18
New W.C. Pans, Flush Tanks, etc., installed	20
House Walls, affected by subsidence, taken down and rebuilt....	6
Defective House Walls Repaired, Repointed, etc.	3
Floors Re-laid or Repaired	4
Windows, Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	10
Internal wall and ceiling plastering restored	11
Fire grates, flues, ovens, etc., repaired or renewed	5
Defective drainage repaired, cleansed, re-laid	14
New wash-up sinks installed	1
Water services repaired	3
Yard paving relaid	8
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	3
Filthy premises cleansed	2
Flooding of premises prevented	3
Cesspools cleansed	8

## Rodent Control.

In August as part of a general scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food, a rodent survey and treatment scheme was commenced in the district. Four men were engaged to act as rodent operators working in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch wards under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. House-to-house visits were made to ascertain the location of rodent infestations.

After receiving instruction in the various methods to be employed they began treatment of the infestations located during the survey. Although the scheme was still in operation at the end of the year, it was quite clear by that time that treatment was proving very successful.

The following summary indicates the results obtained up to December 31st :

Total number of rats destroyed	2,396
Number of rats destroyed in sewers	153
Number of pre-baits laid	3,600
Number of poison bats laid	909
Number of infestations found	184

The chief method of destruction was by poisoned bait, the bait base being sausage rusk and the poison zinc phosphide in a proportion of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but traps were also used in a number of cases.

The scheme demonstrated a number of points of interests of which the most important is that great encouragement is given to rat-breeding by the disposal of household refuse by the ordinary method of uncontrolled tipping and by indiscriminate refuse dumping on banks of streams and on open ground. Several infestations dealt with were associated with tips or dumps of this kind and the largest was located in a bank adjoining an official refuse tip in the recreation ground at Tonyrefail. This rat colony has been in existence for some time prior to the commencement of the scheme and conclusive evidence that it served as a source of infestation of surrounding land and property came from the numerous complaints which were received from house occupiers in Pritchard Street, Mill Street, and other adjoining properties that rats were causing damage on their premises.

After baiting had begun, "takes" of bait were so high that the number of baits laid daily was increased to a total of 35 and the period of baiting from one to two weeks. The final estimated number of rats destroyed was 133. Thereafter, the persistent complaints from occupiers of adjacent premises ceased almost entirely.

When it is realised that this serious rat nuisance was entirely due to the establishment of the refuse tip upon the garbage of which the rats fed, it will be appreciated that very special attention requires to be given to the selection of a suitable site for tipping, and also to the way in which tipping, once begun, is regulated. The Ministry of Health have issued recommendations for the proper disposal of refuse by what is known as "controlled tipping" of which the most important is the complete covering of all exposed surfaces of the tip by a layer of earth at least nine inches thick, except for a small area of the face where daily tipping is done., Even this, however, must be similarly sealed at least once in every 72 hours.

If this and the other recommendations are properly complied with, tipping can be done without nuisance.

### Food Inspection.

Approximately one-third of a ton of food was found to be unfit for human consumption during the year, as shown on the following list. A number of pigs slaughtered privately by small pig-keepers were inspected but none was found to be diseased.

<i>Commodity rejected as Unfit</i>						<i>Weight</i>
Tinned Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27½ lbs.
„ Vegetables and Soups	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 lbs.
„ Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19½ lbs.
„ Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56¼ lbs.
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265 lbs.
Boneless Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 lbs.
Dried Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 lbs.
Sugar Confectionery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 lbs.
Rabbit Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 lbs.
Dried Egg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 lb.
						<hr/>
						734¼ lbs.
						<hr/>

### Housing—Rural Housing Survey.

In February a survey of the district as recommended in the report of the Hobhouse Committee on rural housing, was commenced. Such a survey when completed will provide a comprehensive picture of the condition of the great majority of houses in the district in regard to disrepair, absence of conveniences and amenities which are now universally considered to be essential, and other factors which are



important from the effect which they may have upon the health and well-being of the occupants. It will also provide statistics indicating the amount of overcrowding and the number of sub-tenancies, as well as the number of existing houses which require to be replaced, from which may be derived a reliable estimate of the number of new houses which will be required to be provided to relieve overcrowding and replace insanitary dwellings.

By the end of the year 877 dwellings had been surveyed in the Tonyrefail and Gillfach Goch wards and provisionally classified according to the following table of standardised classifications:—

Category 1—Satisfactory	4 Houses
„ 2—Requiring minor repairs only	451 „
„ 3—Requiring structural repairs, alterations or improvements	149 „
„ 4—Suitable for reconditioning	198 „
„ 5—Unfit for habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable cost	75 „

These figures convey an excellent impression of the extent of unsatisfactory housing conditions in the district, and by implication, of the time that will have to be devoted to securing the necessary improvements. Unfortunately the supply of building materials and labour for repairs and maintenance is still very inadequate owing to the fact that almost the whole supply is being directed to the construction of new houses and factories, consequently, the defects and disrepair which are revealed daily in the course of the survey cannot be dealt with promptly by the owners and fall into arrear. This greatly increases the number of visits required for each house in “Following up” notices compared with those needed before the war, making it difficult to keep in close touch with every case.

### Action under Sections 11 and 12, Housing Act, 1936.

The following dwelling houses and cellar dwellings were reported to the Council with the recommendation that action under Sections 11 or 12, Housing Act, 1936, be taken to effect their demolition or closure:

1, 2, 3, and 4, Penygarrag Cottages, Tonyrefail.

Garth Hall Cottage. Coedely, Tonyrefail.

8 and 10, Gelliarael Road, Giffach Goch—basement dwellings.



## WATER SUPPLIES.

Sixteen samples of water from domestic supplies were taken for examination by the Public Analyst, nine for bacteriological and seven for chemical analysis. The results are tabulated below:—

<i>No of Sample</i>	<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>Bacteriological Report</i>
1	Spring, Maesyderi	Fairly satisfactory.
2	Tap, Brynteg, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory.
3	Tap, Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer	Contaminated.
4	„ „	Contaminated
5	„ „	Of doubtful bac- terial purity.
6	Tap, Penrhiwfer Road, Tonyrefail	Modcrate bacterial purity.
7	do. do	Fairly satisfactory.
8	Gwernlycu, Coedely, Tonyrefail	Fairly satisfactory.
9	Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer	Satisfactory.

Numbers 2, 6, 7, and 9 were samples of water from the Council's own mains. Numbers 3, 4 and 5 were derived from a small private supply to numbers 24 to 31, Greenmeadow Terrace, Penrhiwfer. There is no means of purification of the Greenmeadow supply which is simply spring and surface water collected from the hillside into a small, covered concrete tank from whence it is piped to the individual houses.

The supply system was examined and samples taken as a result of complaints that various impurities appeared from time to time in the tap water.

The successive samples indicating a contaminated supply led to the circumstances being reported to the Council and it was decided that notice be served upon each house owner to instal a mains supply. These notices, however, have not been complied with, to date.

Analysis of the samples of mains water taken did not always reveal the high bacteriological standard which is expected of a filtered and chlorinated water. It was demonstrated that the recurrent complaints from consumers of discoloration are not without substance, since several reports refer to the yellowish colour of the sample and to the presence of oxide of iron. This is presumably due to the water taking up oxide of iron from rust-corroded mains and while not significant from the public health aspect, does tend to make tap water less palatable.

### **Tuberculous Milk.**

One sample of milk in the district was reported by the County Analyst to be positive. Subsequent investigations of the circumstances by clinical examination of individual cows and biological tests of their milk is the responsibility of the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. This procedure was followed but there was no confirmation of the positive sample. All 14 other samples taken of local milk supplies were found to be negative.

### **Public Conveniences.**

It is regretted that although mention was made in the 1945 Annual Report of the urgent need for the provision of sanitary accommodation for public use in Tonyrefail, that need has not been met and is as great as ever. The only provision at present is of urinals, there being no closet accommodation for men or women nor lavatory accommodation for either sex. It is understood that bus passengers queuing in Mill Street, Tonyrefail, frequently call at near-by houses and ask to use the closet which is a considerable nuisance to the occupants, and a source of embarrassment to the person concerned.

### **Infectious Diseases.**

During the year several Servicemen returned home from the Far East who were contacts of smallpox. In each case it was necessary to maintain surveillance by daily visiting for two weeks. No case of smallpox developed from these contacts.

### **Council Houses Tenancies—Housing Investigations.**

A number of enquiries were made at the request of various other local authorities of the housing circumstances of certain Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch Ward residents who had made application for Council House tenancies elsewhere. In each case a card or form was provided bearing entries which when accurately completed by an experienced and impartial investigator enabled the Authority to list the applicant in order of urgent need or otherwise. It is understood that some of these applicants have been accepted as tenants by the other Local Authorities referred to. Local experience tends to show that a similar system might well be adopted with advantage in this district, since apart from the actual need of the applicant for alternative housing accommodation which can thus be assessed, there is also the highly important matter of the suitability of the applicants themselves.

A family to whom the tenancy of a new Council House is allocated is, in present circumstances, placed thereby in an extremely privileged position and the Authority is entitled to expect recognition of that fact

by such a family. In most cases I believe, it is recognised; but there is unquestionably a small minority whose indifference even to moderate standards of cleanliness is appalling, and who appear quite unable to appreciate the benefit conferred upon them. These persons who can be recognised at once upon a visit being made to their present dwelling, either ought not to be accepted as tenants or accepted for a definite probationary period, at the end of which the tenancy would be reviewed and terminated unless the house was being satisfactorily kept.

I consider this to be important because even one neglected house in a block has a detrimental effect upon the others and once the general standard has declined it is difficult, if not impossible, to restore it. The tendency is for a fastidious prospective tenant to be deterred from seeking the tenancy of a house in a street where, it is rumoured, uncleanness and verminous conditions are the rule, and for it to become occupied by those indifferent to such insanitary conditions.

### **Milk Sampling.**

Number of milk samples taken :—

1. Routine Bacteriological	.....	17 Satisfactory; 7 Unsatisfactory.
2.—For presence of Tubercle organisms	.....	14 Negative and 1 Positive.
3. Under National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme	.....	163 Category "A", 24 Category "B" and 25 Category "C".
4. Number of samples of Pasteurised Milk	.....	2 Satisfactory; 1 Unsatisfactory.
Total number of all types of samples	.....	254

## **ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR TOWN and LLANTWIT FARDRE WARDS.**

### **Housing.**

During 1946 nearly the whole of the building resources of the country were directed to the building of new houses and factories, with the result that the amount of labour and materials available for repair work has been even more meagre than during the war years. The policy adopted may have been the right one for the ultimate good of the greatest number, but the fact that a new and comfortable home is being provided for some other family can give but little satisfaction to those living under leaking roofs, and it is to be hoped that it

will soon be possible to give housing repair work a more equitable share of the available labour and materials. In this class of work it has for too long been a case of "make do and mend" often with greater emphasis on "make do" than on the "mend".

In spite of the difficulties as far as repairs are concerned, however, the general housing position was, at the end of the year, infinitely more encouraging than it has been at any time since the outbreak of the war. Much of the spade-work in preparation for the building of new houses has been completed and on some sites actual building had commenced. In addition, the initial steps had been taken to ensure the demolition of a few of the older houses in the district. Although at the end of the year the results were hardly perceptible, the important point is that machinery which has been idle for so long has at last been set in motion, and soon there should be a steadily increasing flow of houses ready for occupation. This, coupled with the demolition of unfit houses, will have the effect of raising the general standard of houses in the district.

### **Meat Supplies.**

The arrangement for centralised slaughtering of animals continues and now operates with reasonable smoothness. Although it has certain drawbacks, local butchers have become so used to the present system of distribution that probably few would wish to revert to the pre-war custom of slaughtering at their own slaughterhouses.

Last year it was possible to report some improvement in connection with the transport and delivery of meat to the retail shops in the area. The vehicle used, however, cannot be considered ideal, and is, in fact, simply a makeshift. Carcases are stacked one upon another on the floor of the lorry and cannot conveniently be unloaded. It is difficult, too, to avoid soiling the meat. Vehicles specially designed and equipped for this class of transport should be used, into and from which carcases could be loaded and unloaded in a convenient and hygienic manner. Steps should be taken to facilitate the production of such vehicles.

### **Milk Supply.**

The collection of samples of milk for the purpose of the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme continued throughout the year, 790 samples being collected. Of this total, 625 were found to be of category "A" (that is, milk of good keeping quality); 96 were placed in category "B" (milk of moderate keeping quality); and 74 were of category "C" (milk of poor keeping quality). This appears to be a definite improvement upon last year's results.

## **Rodent Control.**

During the year the Council decided to take advantage of the Ministry of Food's special scheme for dealing with rat infestations in private dwellings. Under this scheme the work of destroying rats at private houses was undertaken free of charge to the occupiers, the whole cost being borne jointly by the Ministry and the Council. House to house visits were made by the temporary operatives appointed for the work, and where infestations occurred treatment was carried out on the lines recommended by the Ministry. During the operation of the scheme a maintenance treatment of the Councils' sewers was also carried out.

Business premises were not included in the financial arrangement for free service, and where such premises were treated, the cost was charged to the occupiers.

## **Atmospheric Pollution.**

The emission of dust and grit from the South Wales Electrical Power Plant at Tonteg continues to give rise to serious and justified complaints from residents in the vicinity of the works. The electrical precipitators in use have failed to cope with the amount of grit given off, probably because of gross overloading due to increased output demand with, perhaps, unsuitable fuel as a secondary cause. The management have been approached on several occasions and have apparently taken all steps possible in the circumstances to deal with the trouble. Devices intended to increase the efficiency of the precipitators have been installed and the expenditure of large sums for further equipment has been approved, but the supply position has so far prevented delivery. It is hoped that the proposed equipment when installed will deal satisfactorily with the nuisance.

## **Eradication of Bed-bugs.**

During the year eight Council Houses and seven houses belonging to private owners were found to be infested with vermin. They were fumigated with sulphur dioxide followed by the use of proprietary brands of insecticides containing D.D.T.

## **Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.**

There are still a few vans used as dwellings which have been stationary for a number of years. There are two at Willowford, one at Rhiwsaeson and one at Pontyclun.

The gypsy types of van-owners receive notices to remove vans, but before the Council can do this they have to prove a nuisance and then it may be possible to deal with them under the Public Health Act (1936).

# **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

## **Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies	52	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Nil</b>

## **Cases in which DEFECTS were Found.**

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	2	2	—	2	Nil
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	4	4	—	—	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Nil</b>



## SUMMARY OF VISITS, ETC.

Number of Houses inspected	.....	532
Number of Houses repaired :		
After service of Statutory Notices	.....	22
After service of Informal Notices	.....	107
Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	.....	35
Number of Houses Disinfected	.....	51
Number of Cesspools cleansed	.....	36
Number of Visits to Factories, etc.	.....	63
Number of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies (including Visits for Milk Sampling)	.....	758
Number of Cowsheds Altered or Repaired	.....	2
Number of Samples of Milk taken for Examination (including Samples taken under the Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme)	.....	807
Number of Samples of Water taken for Examination	.....	3

Approximate amounts of Foodstuffs found to be unfit for Sale :—

Canned Foods	.....	4,138 lbs.
Dried Fruit	.....	397 lbs.
Meat	.....	93 lbs.
Cheese	.....	22 lbs.
Butter	.....	4 lbs.
TOTAL	.....	<u>4,564 lbs.</u>

Tents, vans and sheds were visited at Pontyclun, Rhiwsaeson, Beddau and gypsy types of vans proving nuisances were dealt with under the Byelaws and the Public Health Act (1936).



VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS.

			Births		Total Deaths Registered in District		Trans-ferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Uncorrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of non-residents regis-tered in district	Of residents not regis-tered in district	Under one year age		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 of population.
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1904	12,097	—	465	38.4	191	15.7	—	—	63	155	191	15.7
1914	18,228	—	743	40.7	258	14.1	3	—	73	98	255	11.3
1917	23,382	628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918	20,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	26,060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1924	26,790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1931	26,290	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1934	25,960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25,630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25,130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24,480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938	24,230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2
1939	24,040	420	444	18.38	225	9.4	6	81	26	58	306	12.8
1940	23,930	482	466	19.5	266	11.1	28	82	34	72	348	13.5
1941	26,210	500	492	18.8	230	8.7	22	79	35	69	309	11.8
1942	24,400	489	494	20.2	182	7.4	15	65	19	38	247	10.1
1943	23,650	451	456	19.3	197	8.3	10	54	19	42	251	10.6
1944	23,450	586	563	24.0	208	8.8	9	68	34	60	276	11.8
1945	22,950	492	499	21.7	231	10.6	8	90	34	68	327	14.2
1946	23,610	514	498	21.1	197	8.34	4	74	18	36	271	11.5

# BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1946.

	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population									Rate per 1,000 live Births		Rate of incidence per 1,000 population									
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total deaths under one year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Pneumonia	Para-typhoid	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	
England and Wales 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	4.4	43	1.38	0.28	0.01	0.22	0.89	0.02	0.05	3.92	2.28	
148 Smaller Towns (estimated resident Populations 25,000—50,000 at 1931 census) ...	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	6.1	46	1.51	0.32	0.01	0.25	1.02	0.02	0.05	4.73	2.48	
London ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	2.8	37	1.33	0.31	0.01	0.22	0.74	0.01	0.04	3.70	2.05	
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	4.2	41	1.42	0.24	0.01	0.27	0.75	0.01	0.06	7.35	2.22	
	21.1	0.67	11.5	0.00	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.16	0.04	36	2.20	0.08	0.00	0.16	1.21	0.08	—	0.58	1.67	

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows ...

The maternal mortality rate for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre ...

Puerperal	0.13	Others	1.30	Total	1.43
Septis	3.8		—		3.8





